

dermal papillæ which at a later period of the growth of the bird form the small flat scuta of the integument of the heel.

This structure has a distinct function at this early age. In moving about in the nest-hole, particularly when wishing to move to the edge of the cavity, the young bird does not use the toes, but pushes itself forward by means of the rough surface of this heel-pad.

It would be interesting to ascertain whether a similar structure is found in young Woodpeckers of the same age.

XLI.—*Notes on Birds from the Papuan Region, with Descriptions of some new Species.* By A. B. MEYER, M.D., C.M.Z.S., Director of the Royal Zoological Museum of Dresden.

(Plate XII.)

THE Dresden Museum has recently received, from several sources and from different parts of New Guinea and New Britain, a series of birds, on which I beg leave to offer the following remarks. I do not propose to give a complete list of the species, but only to mention such as present something new as regards their countries, their native names, their plumages, or their specific differences. In their nomenclature I follow Salvadori's standard work on Papuan ornithology as nearly as possible.

1. *CYCLOPSITTACUS DIOPHTHALMUS* (H. et J.).

Constantine Harbour, N.E. New Guinea, March 1887 (*Kubary*). Native name "Aul känger."

Eyes dark brown; bill "black, at the base greyish blue; feet light grey, with greenish shades."

2. *CYCLOPSITTACUS EDWARDSI*, Oust.

A female; New Guinea, Constantine Harbour or its neighbourhood (*Kubary*).

Oustalet described the male of this bird in the year 1885 (see *Ann. Sc. Nat.* 7 sér. vol. xix. art. 3; *cf.* Salvadori, *Orn. Pap. Spl.* i. p. 33), but the female has remained unknown, though Mr. Oustalet has recently written to me that he has received examples of this sex.

The female differs from the male chiefly in the absence of the red on breast and abdomen ; besides, the feathers on the middle of the crown are tipped with blue, and in front of the black band on the nape there is an olive-coloured one of the same breadth. Oustalet does not describe the olive band in the male, in which the green of the head is separated from the green of the hind neck by the black band only.

Length of wing 0.105 m., of tail 0.056 m., of bill (culmen) 0.020 m., of tarsus 0.011 m.

It would perhaps be advisable to remove *C. edwardsi* and *C. salvadorii* to a separate genus, on account of the long curiously shaped plumes of the cheeks and sides of the head, which diverge from the eye as a centre, a character not possessed by the other species of the genus *Cyclopsittacus*.

3. *LORIUS ERYTHROTHORAX*, Salvad.

New Guinea, Constantine Harbour or neighbourhood (*Kubary*).

4. *TRICHOGLOSSUS MASSENA*, Bp.

Constantine Harbour, New Guinea (*Kubary*).

5. *CALIECHTHRUS LEUCOLOPHUS* (Müll.).

Constantine Harbour, New Guinea, May 1887. Native name "Góunkohar, Sakéké" (*Kubary*).

6. *MEROPS PHILIPPINUS*, L.

Kurakakaul, north coast of New Britain. Native name "Purupír" (*Kubary*).

The occurrence of this species in New Britain is very remarkable, as, till now, only *Merops ornatus* has been recorded from the Papuan region and Australia. The specimen is a young bird, apparently of the first year. I have compared it with a long series from Celebes, the Philippines, Singapore, and other localities, as well as with many young specimens of *M. ornatus* from Celebes and New Guinea. The bill is very short, only 32 mm. (culmen) long ; whereas in a specimen from Makassar, captured by myself in the year 1871, of the same age and in quite similar plumage, it measures 35 mm. (in full-grown specimens up to 43 mm.).

The other dimensions, too, are rather smaller. I cannot but suppose that *Merops philippinus* breeds on New Britain. The remark of Finsch therefore (*Vögel der Südsee*, 1884, p. 10) that *M. ornatus* is the only Bee eater on that island does not hold good.

7. SAUROMARPTIS KUBARYI, n. sp.

Fem. *S. gaudichaudi* similis, sed alarum tectricibus omnino cyanescenti-cæruleis, uropygio clariore et intense cyanescente, dorso albo et corpore subtus caudaque cinnameis, diversa. Long. al. 0·130 m., caud. 0·091, rostri (culm.) 0·059 (ab naribus 0·046), tarsi 0·016.

Constantine Harbour, New Guinea; a female, collected the 12th October, 1888, by Mrs. Kubary.

“Bill light yellowish green, feet dark grey, claws black, eyes dark brown.”

The differences between this bird and the female of *S. gaudichaudi* are obvious; the male of *S. kubaryi* is unknown. The upper wing-coverts are all over intensely blue, whereas they are more or less mixed with black in *S. gaudichaudi*, and the blue is more extended in the former species. Moreover the brown on the underparts and tail is lighter, cinnameous, not chestnut; the rump is of a remarkably lighter blue, and the white on the middle of the back is much more extended. *S. gaudichaudi* only shows here and there some white feathers on the back, mostly none at all, but never, so far as I can ascertain from a series of specimens, an uninterrupted white patch, as in *S. kubaryi*, except in specimens from the Aru Islands, to which I shall recur immediately. All these differences together induce me to look on *S. kubaryi* as the representative species of *S. gaudichaudi* in the north-east of New Guinea. I may also remark, that in the specimen under discussion, the white band on the neck is prominently developed, much more so than is usually the case in specimens of *S. gaudichaudi*.

As to the sexual difference in the colour of the tail of *S. gaudichaudi* (and probably also of *S. kubaryi*), the specimens collected by myself in the year 1873 confirm Salvadori's views (*Orn. Pap.* i. p. 493, and *Suppl.* i. p. 60). Nevertheless

I am inclined to consider Guillemard's opinion (P. Z. S. 1885, p. 628) as the right one on the point, that adult males have always a blue tail, adult females always a brown one; whereas Guillemard is doubtless wrong in declaring that young males too have a brown tail, which latter point is clearly disproved by specimens collected by myself and now in the Dresden Museum. But I also believe that the sexes of blue-tailed specimens, labelled as females, occurring likewise in my collection, may have been wrongly determined. Future collectors ought to put this point beyond any doubt.

8. *SAUROMARPIS GAUDICHAUDI ARUENSIS*, subsp. nov.

I have mentioned (Zeitschr. für ges. Orn. 1884, p. 276) a specimen from the Aru Islands as varying from *S. gaudichaudi*, which variation Salvadori (*op. cit.* Suppl. i. p. 59) considered to be but an individual one. I have consequently again compared the six specimens from Aru in the Dresden Museum with *S. gaudichaudi* from elsewhere, and have discovered that all the specimens from Aru have the white patch on the back, which I have described in *S. kubaryi*, though they are in all other respects similar to *S. gaudichaudi*. This induces me to separate the Aru bird as subsp. *aruensis*. I am not able, as yet, to understand the blue feathers on the sides of the head of the one Aru specimen described by myself (*l. c.*), but future collections from there will probably settle this also.

9. *MELIDORA MACRORHINA* (Less.).

A pair from South-east New Guinea (*Goldie*) have much green on the webs of the tail- and wing-feathers, very conspicuous in certain lights; the spots on the upperside of the body, too, are greenish. Salvadori (Orn. Pap. i. p. 500) does not mention this character in his diagnosis, but Sharpe notes it in his description of his *M. collaris* from South New Guinea (J. Proc. Linn. Soc. xiii. p. 314). Ramsay, again, does not allude to it in the description of his *M. goldiei* from the same region (Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, i. p. 389). Salvadori (*op. cit.* i. p. 502, and iii. p. 527) considers the bird from the south to be identical with that from the north of New

Guinea; but if all southern birds show the above-mentioned greenish tints, it would be justifiable to separate them as *M. goldiei*, Rams. *M. jobiensis*, Salv., from Jobi (Salvadori, *op. cit.* i. p. 502), has the green tints, but the female is different in the coloration of the head. (I never got a male on Jobi, and only one female.) A specimen from Rubi (Southern Geelvink Bay) approaches the southern form (in the same way that other Rubi birds show affinities to southern forms); but specimens from Waweji, Doré, and Andei (North-west New Guinea) have no trace of this green hue. Sharpe, in Gould's 'Birds of New Guinea' (vol. iv. pl. 53), does not figure the specimens with green, but he does not mention whence his original specimens came.

10. MACROPTERYX MYSTACEA (Less.).

New Britain, 19th December, 1885, a male (*Kubary*).
Native name "Avú."

11. PELTOPS BLAINVILLII (L. et G.).

Karagassi, Constantine Harbour, 15th November, 1888, a male (*Kubary*). Native name "Mangawase" in the Bongu dialect.

"Eyes dark purple-red; bill and feet black."

The bill of the specimen is rather large (0.024 m. in length), whereas I measure in specimens from Arfak and Passim (Geelvink Bay) 0.020–0.022 m. The white patch on the mantle is not much expanded.

12. RHIPIDURA FINSCHI, Salvad.

One specimen from Duke-of-York group (*Brown*).

Salvadori (Orn. Pap. iii. p. 532) described this species from New Britain, and it is therefore not remarkable that it occurs on the near-lying Duke-of-York group too. But from the latter island *R. setosa* (Q. et G.) has been recorded, a wide-spread species (see Sharpe, Cat. iv. p. 329, and Salvadori, *op. cit.* p. 62). The differences between these two species are slight, but, if once recognized, are trustworthy, and a renewed comparison will perhaps prove that all specimens from the Duke-of-York group belong to *R. finschi*.

13. SAULOPROCTA MELALEUCA (Q. et G.).

Kubary gives the native name of this species on New Britain as "Angariri," Finsch (*l. c.* p. 12) "Angarira."

14. RHECTES FERRUGINEUS (S. Müll.).

Constantine Harbour, New Guinea, May 1887, a male (*Kubary*). Native name "Kogolin."

15. HERMOTIMIA CORINNA, Salvad.

A female from New Britain (*Kubary*). This specimen differs from Shelley's plate (*Mon. Nect.* pl. 39. p. 117) in this particular, that the white of the throat extends farther on to the breast. The males from Duke of York and New Britain ought to be compared carefully.

16. CYRTOSTOMUS FRENATUS (S. Müll.).

Constantine Harbour, New Guinea, 21st Nov., 1888 (*Kubary*).

"Eyes very dark greyish brown; bill and feet black."

17. DONACICOLA SPECTABILIS, Schl.

New Britain, 6th June, 1886, a female (*Kubary*). Native name "Aouringande." Finsch (*l. c.* p. 14) gives another native name for this bird.

18. CALORNIS NITIDA, G. R. Gr.

New Britain, a male and female, 21st May, 1886 (*Kubary*).

I do not agree with Salvadori that *C. nitida* should be united to *C. metallica* (T.). All the specimens from the Bismarck archipelago which I have seen are devoid of the steel-green spot in the middle of the violet of the interscapular region, and I cannot convince myself that this is only an individual difference (*cf.* Salvadori, *Orn. Pap.* ii. p. 452). According to my views, it is a specific (insular) character of exactly the same value as the specific characters of *C. inornata*, Salv., from Mysore, of *C. circumscripta*, mihi, from Timorlaut, and of others. After a close examination other constant differences between *C. metallica* and *C. nitida* can easily be found, for instance, the more gloomy metallic colour of the head and the more greenish (less bluish) wings in *C. nitida*.

19. *MINO DUMONTI*, Less.

Constantine Harbour, New Guinea, one female, 21st Nov., 1888 (*Kubary*). "Eyes dirty light brown; bill and feet vivid orange-yellow."

The specimen is green, like specimens from Passim, Nappan, Inwiorage, and Rubi, on the Geelvink Bay, and not bluish, as the specimen from Kafu (North New Guinea), which I mentioned *Z. f. ges. Orn.* 1886, p. 35. (I must amend the remark which I made then, specimens from Jobi and Aru being neither of them so blue as the specimen from Kafu, though rather more blue than specimens from the other parts of New Guinea.)

20. *EPIMACHUS ELLIOTI*, Ward.

A male from North-west New Guinea, without more exact locality (*vid* Ternate).

This is the first complete specimen known, as the type was a defective native skin, also without locality (see Salvadori, *Orn. Pap.* ii. p. 548, and *Suppl.* ii. p. 154). Elliot's plate (*Mon. Parad.* xx.) is quite wrong, Gould's (*Birds of N. Guin.* vol. i. pl. 8) much better, though neither are exact, as the following details show:—The green colour of the flank-plumes, belly, and base of the ornamental breast-plumes is darker, as well as the violet of the breast, which latter colour shades slowly into the green of the belly; the throat is metallic green, shading into violet laterally; the metallic margins of the ornamental sickle-shaped breast-plumes are broader on the lower ones (up to 4 mm.), narrower on the upper, and entirely wanting on the outermost; all are much narrower underneath (see Gould's chief figure); the tail underneath is darker; the shape of the tail is concave; the violet of the back and wing-coverts is less vivid than on the plate.

As no exact measurements of the male are known, I add the following:—Bill 0·041 m., wing 0·202, tail 0·103, tarsus 0·050, longest ornamental breast-plumes 0·125, longest flank-plumes 0·190.

The female of this species is unknown.

21. DREPANORNIS BRUIJNI, Oust.

Walekenaers Bay, west of Humboldt Bay, on the north coast of New Guinea (*viâ* Ternate).

A male in full plumage, whereas Oustalet had no such one in hand, as appears from his words, "vestiges de la livrée du jeune âge," viz. brown cross bands on the belly (see *Le Naturaliste*, 1887, p. 180, and comp. Salvadori, *Orn. Pap.* ii. p. 553, and *Suppl.* ii. p. 155), and as is further proved by his description of the ruff ("fraise"), which is less developed than in the specimen before me. The brown feathers of this foreneck-shield, mentioned by Oustalet, are black at their ends, margined with metallic blue-violet (not metallic green, as in Oustalet's specimen), the black shining in certain lights metallic green. On this layer of feathers lies another and shorter one of the same black colour (shining with metallic green in certain lights), margined, about 3 mm. broad, with metallic carmine copper-bronze, and forming a fan of twelve plumes. Oustalet speaks only of two or three such feathers, with carmine copper-bronze margins, at the commencement of the rows of ornamental side-plumes. The hair-like feathers of the upper breast are metallic greenish. In other respects Oustalet's description agrees generally with the Dresden specimen, though a more accurate description of this remarkable bird appears not to be superfluous, and a figure is very desirable.

22. CRASPEDOPHORA INTERCEDENS (Sharpe).

A male from Constantine Harbour, N.E. New Guinea.

23. CRASPEDOPHORA DUIVENBODEI, n. sp. (Plate XII.)

Mas, maribus *C. magnificæ* et *C. intercedentis* affinis, sed minor; nuchæ plumis dorso concoloribus, elongatis, erectis, collaris vel flabelli ad instar; scuto pectorali viridi, ejusdem plumis lateralibus elongatis; dorso alisque violascentioribus et stria gulari centrali metallica brevi et angusta, diversus.

Long. tot. c. 0·280 m., al. 0·160, caud. 0·109, rostri (culm.) 0·040, tarsi 0·033.

A male from N.W. New Guinea, without exact locality.

This new species I dedicate to Mr. C. W. R. van Renesse van Duivenbode, of Ternate, to whom science is already indebted for many interesting additions to the Papuan avifauna. The female is, as yet, unknown.

This Paradise-bird is easily distinguished from *C. magnifica* and *C. intercedens* by the elongated erectable nuchal collar*, with its central feathers shorter (3 cm.), its lateral ones longer (4 cm.), as also by the following characters:—The whole upperside, wings, and head, except its metallic-green top, are more reddish violet, whereas, especially in *C. intercedens*, the colour is decidedly blue-violet; the metallic-green breast-shield lessens towards the throat to a narrow band of only 1 mm. breadth, and ceases altogether at a distance from the base of the bill equalling the length of the free mandible; this narrow metallic-green stripe is surrounded by a violet velvet-like one, and this latter again by a broad olive-coloured zone. The lateral feathers of the metallic breast-shield are more elongated (over 3 cm. long, only 2 cm. in the two other species); the narrow line of feathers beneath the metallic of the breast is of less brilliant colours; in *C. duivenbodei* it is dark olive with a slight purple gloss, and in the middle of the breast less vivid. The green metallic breast-shield covers at its distal end a layer of feathers, margined with black and with metallic-blue subterminal spots. The breast and belly are darker; the ornamental flank-plumes are short, they do not reach the tip of the wing; the inner webs of the first two primaries are cut out at their tips, and the whole wing has not the remarkable rounded form of the two other species.

24. PARADISEA FINSCHI, mihi.

I described (Z. f. ges. Orn. 1885, p. 383) under this name a mutilated skin from the north coast of New Guinea, brought home by Dr. Finsch, and declared by him to belong to a new species, as all specimens seen were of smaller size

* Though I am not inclined to create a new genus for every new Bird of Paradise, I presume that this species will soon be generically separated by someone on account of its erectable nuchal collar. In such case I would propose to call the new genus *Paryphēphorus*, from *παρυφή* = collar, and *φορέω* = fero.

than *P. minor*. Now, having received from Constantine Harbour and its neighbourhood six specimens of different ages (*Weisser* and *Kubary*), I may state that the differences in size hold good, the ornamental plumes being shorter and the bill more slender, though its colour is as in *P. minor* (contrary to the statement *l. c.*). The skin brought home by Dr. Finsch had been prepared by natives, and is somewhat faded; the differences of colour (compared with *P. minor*) in fresh specimens are not so noticeable as was maintained *l. c.*, though existent; besides, the yellow of the lesser wing-coverts is more restricted and the mantle rather darker than in *P. minor*.

25. *PARADISEA AUGUSTÆ-VICTORIÆ*, Cab.

A male from Kaiserwilhelmsland, without exact locality. Prof. Cabanis has given a short Latin diagnosis of the male (*J. f. O.* 1888, p. 119), and has figured male and female (*ib.* 1889, pl. ii.), but he also could give no exact locality for his specimens. It may be that Van Musschenbroek (*Dagboek*, van Bernstein, 1883, p. 187) had previously mentioned the species, though it would be difficult to be sure of it. Moreover that author appears to have named at the same time (*l. c.*) *P. gulielmi-secundi* of Cabanis as *P. minor*, var. *albescens*. (Comp. also Salvadori, *Orn. Pap. Suppl. ii.* p. 158, sub *P. minor*.)

26. *CICINNURUS REGIUS* (L.).

A pair from Constantine Harbour or that neighbourhood (*Kubary*). The male, not yet in full plumage, has a lighter tail, like the specimen from Kafu, north coast of New Guinea, mentioned by me (*Z. f. ges. Orn.* 1886, p. 36), and the black marking over the eye appears to be very long and pointed.

27. *PTILOPUS QUADRIGEMINUS*, n. sp.

Pt. gemino, Salv., similis, sed capitis lateribus et gula cinereis vix virescentibus; pileo lilacino paulo lætiore, postice linea purpurea nulla; area abdominis crocea paulo palidiores diversus.

Long. al. 0.115 m., caud. 0.066, rostri 0.012, tarsi 0.015.

A male from Constantine Harbour or its neighbourhood (*Kubary*).

Easily distinguished from the three allied species—*P. coronulatus*, Gr., *P. trigeminus*, Salv., and *P. geminus*, Salv.—by the grey checks and throat, the latter showing hardly a hue of yellowish in its middle, as well as by the absence of the purple stripe on the occiput in front of the yellow band. The lilac of the head is much lighter than in *P. coronulatus*, and more reddish than in *P. geminus*. (I have not specimens of *P. trigeminus* for comparison as to this character.) Finally, the yellowish brown of the belly is somewhat lighter, whereas the yellow of the under tail-coverts and abdomen is more intense.

28. *PTILOPUS PLUMBEICOLLIS*, n. sp.

Similis *Pt. perlato* et *Pt. zonuro*, sed capite cinereo et collo postico plumbeo diversus.

Long. al. 0.155 m., caud. 0.076, rostri 0.021, tarsi 0.021.

A specimen, not sexed, from Constantine Harbour or its neighbourhood (*Kubary*).

Easily distinguished from *Pt. perlatus* and *Pt. zonurus* by the whole of the head being light grey, only faintly tinged with green on the nape and whitish towards the front, as also by its sharply defined light plumbeous hind neck, which colour stretches on to the sides of the neck. This plumbeous collar is also possessed by the two other species, but in these it is quite narrow, whereas in *Pt. plumbeicollis* it measures 20 mm. in breadth. The brown of the breast is still lighter than in *Pt. perlatus*. *Pt. plumbeicollis* has, like *Pt. zonurus*, a light terminal band on the tail, but this is narrower (10 mm.) and less vivid. The under tail-coverts equal those of *Pt. zonurus*.

29. *MEGALOPREPIA POLIURA*, Salvad.

A specimen, not sexed, from Gumbu, N.E. New Guinea, 10th Nov. 1888 (*Kubary*). "Eyes dark orange-red, eye-ring and lids tinged with citron-yellow; bill orange-yellow, base of the upper bill purple up to the nostrils; feet olive-green, nails dark horn-grey."

Length of the wings 0.160 m.

Dr. Finsch records (Vögel d. Südsee, 1884, p. 28) *M. assimilis* from S.E. New Guinea, considering *M. poliura* (*polinea*!) undistinguishable from it. This is, in my opinion, a mistake.

30. *GYMNOPHAPS ALBERTISI*, Salv.

A female from Constantine Harbour, February 1887 (*Kubary*). "Feet purple; eyes orange-brown; bill purple, tip and base of maxilla bluish grey; region of eyes crimson. Native name 'Buna járur'."

31. *REINWARDTÆNAS REINWARDTI* (T.).

A specimen from Constantine Harbour or neighbourhood (*Kubary*).

32. *MACROPYGIA NIGRIROSTRIS*, Salvad.

Three specimens from New Britain, 23rd May and 17th June, 1886 (*Kubary*).

All three specimens have a brown bill, instead of a black one!

33. *MEGAPODIUS BRENCHELEYI*, G. R. Gray.

An egg from the island of Sawo, Solomon Islands (*Dr. Finsch*). Length 78 mm., breadth 47 mm. Vinaceous buff (*Ridgway, Nomenclator of Colours*, 1886, pl. v. no 15), but rather more yellow, inclining to pinkish buff (pl. v. no. 14); elliptical oval (*l.c.* pl. xvi. no. 10).

34. *MEGAPODIUS EREMITA*, Hartl.

Six eggs from New Britain (*Dr. Finsch*; see 'Vögel der Südsee,' 1884, p. 20). Length 75-82 mm., breadth 45-48.6 mm. Vinaceous buff (*Ridgway*, pl. v. no. 15, but rather darker).

35. *TALEGALLUS* (sive *AEPYPODIUS*), sp. inc.

Two eggs from Constantine Harbour (*Kubary*). Length 100.4 and 97.3 mm., breadth 62.4 and 62.3 mm. Fawn-colour (*Ridgway*, pl. iii. no. 22), one specimen rather lighter than the other one. What species of this genus occurs in the North-east of New Guinea is still unknown; in the south occur *Talegallus fuscirostris*, Salv. (see *Salvadori, op. cit.* iii. p. 218) and *Aepypodius arfakianus* (Salv.) (see *op. cit.* iii. p. 561).

The eggs therefore may belong to one of these species, or to an unknown one.

36. *TALEGALLUS FUSCIROSTRIS*, Salvad.

The measurements of the egg of *Talegallus fuscirostris* are still unpublished, so far as I know. The Dresden Museum has a specimen from Aru (*Ribbe* and *Kühn*): length 97 mm., breadth 60 mm. Vinaceous cinnamon (*Ridgway*, pl. iv. no. 15). Elliptical oval. Judging from the colour, the eggs from Constantine Harbour, described above, do not belong to *T. fuscirostris*.

37. *TALEGALLUS JOBIENSIS*, A. B. M.

In the year 1874 I published the measurements of two eggs of *Talegallus jobiensis* from Jobi (*Sitz. Akad. Wien*, lxi. p. 88), viz. 88–93 × 60–62 mm. I then had no good instrument at my disposal for the measuring of eggs, and am obliged now to correct my statement. Length 95–98·3 mm., breadth 60·4–61·5 mm. Colour and form similar to the two eggs described above from Constantine Harbour, but rather more reddish and more pointed, in structure smoother. The measurements of the eggs of *Talegallus cuvieri*, Less., *Aepyodius arfakianus* (Salv.), and *Aep. bruijnii* (Oust.), are still unpublished, so far as I know.

	Length. mm.	Breadth. mm.
<i>Telegallus jobiensis</i>	95–98·3	60·4–61·5
— <i>fuscirostris</i>	97	60
— sp. inc. ex Nov. Guin.	100·4	62·4

38. *ORTYGOMETRA CINEREA* (V.).

Kurakakaul, North coast of New Britain (*Kubary*).

XLII.—*On some Birds of the Argentine Republic.* By A. H. HOLLAND. *With Notes* by P. L. SCLATER.

[MR. A. H. HOLLAND has kindly sent to me for examination a collection of beautifully prepared birds lately made by himself at the Estancia of Espartillar, near the Ranchos Station of the Southern Railway of Buenos Ayres, where he is resi-

